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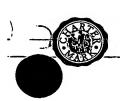
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Signed

Dated

11 November 2003

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GB 0225133.8

By virtue of a direction given under Section 30 of the Patents Act 1977, the application is proceeding in the name of

PORVAIR FILTRATION GROUP LIMITED, Clywedog Road South, WREXHAM, LL13 9X3, United Kingdom

Incorporated in the United Kingdom,

[ADP No. 08666539002]

give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer Yes' 12-

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- any named applicant is a corporate body: See note (d)

Patents Form 1/77

# Patents Form 1/77

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10.	If you are	also filir	ng any c	of the fo	llowing,
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- Priority documents 0
- Translations of priority documents 0
- Statement of inventorship and right 0 to gram of a patent (Paunts Form 7/77)
- Request for preliminary examination 0 and search (Farents Form 9/77)
- Request for substantive examination 0 (Patents Form 10/77)
  - Any other documents 0 (please specify)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date 29 October 2002

D Young & Co (Agents for the Applicants)

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

A J M Pilch

023 8071 9500

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

#### Notes

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IONIA & PE

## Porous Polyethylene for Solid Phase Extraction, Separation and Synthesis

## Background

The separation techniques of solid phase extraction and chromatography have utilised the materials silica and polystyrene in specially prepared forms as adsorbent media. In more recent years drug discovery programmes have required rapid synthesis of biologically active organic molecules. Combinatorial chemistry is one approach for producing libraries of such molecules and solid phase synthesis is one of the preferred techniques used. In all these applications the loose powder used can create problems with device assembly, performance and ease of use.

The separation applications utilise cartridges and well plates, the loose powder can perform poorly if liquids either block the cartridge or develop flow channels through the powder. Device assembly has its own problems where an exact dose of the powder must be contained between two porous frits within the cartridge or well plate. Companies such as 3M and Merck have developed methods of immobilising the powder on inert substrates to alleviate this problem.

The problems for solid phase synthesis are different, chemists need to make large numbers of different molecules for drug screening programmes. Weighing out these powders and then filtering them from the reactants or solvents can be time consuming when large numbers of separate reactions are being carried out. Companies such as Irori and Millennium Pharmaceuticals have partly solved this by containing the powders in specialised packages but they have their own limitations in terms of poor reproducibility or low chemical activity. The latter encapsulates the sorbent media in porous polyethylene plugs. The approach discussed here removes the need to encapsulate the adsorbent media by taking the moulded porous polyethylene plug and activated the internal surface so it becomes the adsorbent media itself.

## Description

Polyethylene powder can be moulded into porous plugs and other more complex shapes by a sintering process. The size, shape and choice of polyethylene powder can significantly influence the nature of the porosity within the plug and its internal surface area. The porous plug can therefore be tailored to make it suitable as a platform upon which other chemical species can be attached to render the surface active for the applications described above. The

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chemical species can be attached by several methods but the preferred method is plasma polymerisation, which penetrates the entire porous structure quickly and uses minimal raw materials and energy to do so. Similar techniques can also be used to further build on the existing internal surface area where this is not considered sufficient to provide the chemical activity required. Other patents exist that cover the concept of grafting polyethylene for peptide synthesis and assays but they do not use porous polyethylene as the platform or plasma polymerisation as the grafting technique. This step significantly increases the number of sites available, which increases the chemical activity possible within the device and additionally produces a device in a convenient package with an acutely known level of activity.

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Prior Art

US 5,886,104, US 6,369,168, US 5,618,887

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